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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Dec 17	The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
NEWS 3	Feb 06	Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS 4	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS 5	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS 6	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 7	May 07	DGENE Reload
NEWS 8	Jun 20	Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
NEWS 9	JUL 13	New SDI alert frequency now available in Derwent's DWPI and DPCI
NEWS 10	Aug 23	In-process records and more frequent updates now in MEDLINE
NEWS 11	Aug 23	PAGE IMAGES FOR 1947-1966 RECORDS IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 12	Aug 23	Adis Newsletters (ADISNEWS) now available on STN
NEWS 13	Sep 17	IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS 14	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS 15	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 16	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File

NEWS EXPRESS	August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:52:57 ON 21 OCT 2001

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FILE COVERS 1947 - 18 Oct 2001 VOL 135 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Oct 2001 (20011018/ED)

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The CA Lexicon is now available in the Controlled Term (/CT) field. Enter HELP LEXICON for full details.


```
=> s screening(w)(method? or assay?)
        102297 SCREENING
       2587091 METHOD?
        358285 ASSAY?
L1        7525 SCREENING(W)(METHOD? OR ASSAY?)

=> s l1 and non(w)mammalian?
        447684 NON
        141966 MAMMALIAN?
           395 NON(W)MAMMALIAN?
L2           2 L1 AND NON(W)MAMMALIAN?

=> d ti ab 1-2
```

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI In vivo high throughput toxicology **screening method**
AB A high throughput toxicol. **screening method** is provided. In the subject method, at least 10 different compd. compns. are tested simultaneously. Each compd. compn. is tested by contacting it with a plurality, e.g. from about 10 to 1000, of **non-mammalian** multi-cellular organisms and detg. the effect of the compd. compn. on the organisms. The multi-cellular organisms employed in the subject methods are small, have differentiated tissues and organs and have a rapid generation time. The subject high throughput **screening methods** find use in a variety of applications, and are particularly suited for use in the toxicol. screening of libraries of compds., such as libraries of combinatorially produced compds.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling
AB Potentially teratogenic agents enter the environment at a rate that greatly exceeds current capabilities to effectively evaluate their reproductive toxicities. This is due, in part, to costly, labor-intensive

methodologies involving mammalian embryonic **screening assays** that are currently in use worldwide. Therefore, we sought to develop a rapid, less expensive screening system with which to identify mol. biomarkers of teratogenicity using a **non-mammalian** system. Embryos of the topminnow, Fundulus heteroclitus, offer several advantages in terms of reproductive toxicity screening efficiency as compared with mammalian embryonic systems. These embryos are easily manipulated and develop normally at ambient temp. in air, water, or air-satd. mineral oils, making them readily adapted for field studies. In the present study, developing F. heteroclitus embryos were exposed to teratogenic concns. of sodium valproate (VPA) or arsenic acid (arsenate), and the frequency and types of induced malformations were evaluated. Using in situ transcription and antisense RNA (aRNA) amplification procedures (IST/aRNA), we attempted to correlate the teratogenic outcomes to specific alterations in the expression of a panel of developmentally regulated genes. Preliminary studies identified treatment concns. of arsenate and VPA that induced abnormal development in 95% of the surviving embryos. Among the F. heteroclitus embryos, the structural defects most commonly induced by these compds. were cardiac and neural tube malformations. The genetic expression profiles revealed a no. of genes whose expression levels were significantly altered by exposure to the test compds. Mol. anal. of F. heteroclitus embryonic development represents a novel, inexpensive approach to screen for potential teratogens, and identify genes whose expression patterns may be used as biomarkers, or indicators, of teratogenicity.

=> d all 1-2

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 134:143188 CA
TI In vivo high throughput toxicology **screening method**
IN Fogarty, Patrick
PA Tosk, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC C12Q001-00; G01N033-53; G01N335-67
CC 4-1 (Toxicology)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001011076	A1	20010215	WO 2000-US20849	20000731

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-147220 P 19990804
US 1999-472654 A 19991227

AB A high throughput toxicol. **screening method** is provided. In the subject method, at least 10 different compd. compns. are tested simultaneously. Each compd. compn. is tested by contacting it with a plurality, e.g. from about 10 to 1000, of **non-mammalian** multi-cellular organisms and detg. the effect of the compd. compn. on the organisms. The multi-cellular organisms employed in the subject methods are small, have differentiated tissues and organs and have a rapid generation time. The subject high throughput **screening methods** find use in a variety of applications,

and are particularly suited for use in the toxicol. screening of libraries of compds., such as libraries of combinatorially produced compds.

ST chem toxicol **screening method**; drug toxicol **screening method**

IT Drugs
Fly (Diptera)
Toxicity
(in vivo high throughput toxicol. **screening method**)

IT 52-68-6, Metrifonate 59-92-7, L-DOPA, biological studies 98-92-0, Niacinamide 115-39-9, Bromophenol blue 1122-58-3, 4-Dimethylaminopyridine 4205-90-7, Clonidine 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7447-41-8, Lithium chloride, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride 13840-56-7, Sodium borate 25265-76-3, Phenylenediamine 26628-22-8, Sodium azide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(in vivo high throughput toxicol. **screening method**)

IT 60-00-4, EDTA, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(in vivo high throughput toxicol. **screening method**)

RE.CNT 13

RE

(1) Carozzi; US 5506099 A 1996
(2) de Greve; US 5760181 A 1998 CA
(3) Donovan; US 6063756 A 2000 CA
(4) Farkas; Drugs, Biochem, Metab, Sci Mater Pap Colloq 1981, P277 CA
(5) Kolarova; Poliziti testu na rybich bunecnych kulturach ve vodni toxikologii Vodni Hospod 1997, V47(10), P327 CA
(6) Koziel; US 6051760 A 2000 CA
(7) Krapcho; US 5441934 A 1995 CA
(8) Krause; US 5225333 A 1993 CA
(9) Morand; US 5180838 A 1993 CA
(10) Petitmermet; Monit Verif Biorem, Pap 1995, P223 CA
(11) Smith; Environmental toxicology and Risk Assessment:Modeling and Risk Assessment 1997, V6(1317), P402
(12) Sweeney; US 5665555 A 1997 CA
(13) Taylor; Bioindic Environ Manage 1991, P343 CA

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 125:51280 CA

TI Screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling

AU Craig, J. C.; Westerman, M. E.; Bennett, G. D.; DiMichele, L.; Finnell, R. H.

CS Dep. Veterinary Anatomy Public Health, Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX, 77843, USA

SO Biomarkers (1996), 1(2), 123-135
CODEN: BIOMFA; ISSN: 1354-750X

DT Journal

LA English

CC 4-6 (Toxicology)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3, 6

AB Potentially teratogenic agents enter the environment at a rate that greatly exceeds current capabilities to effectively evaluate their reproductive toxicities. This is due, in part, to costly, labor-intensive methodologies involving mammalian embryonic **screening assays** that are currently in use worldwide. Therefore, we sought to develop a rapid, less expensive screening system with which to identify mol. biomarkers of teratogenicity using a **non-mammalian** system. Embryos of the topminnow, Fundulus heteroclitus, offer several advantages in terms of reproductive toxicity screening efficiency as compared with mammalian embryonic systems. These embryos are easily manipulated and develop normally at ambient temp. in air, water, or

air-satd. mineral oils, making them readily adapted for field studies. In the present study, developing F. heteroclitus embryos were exposed to teratogenic concns. of sodium valproate (VPA) or arsenic acid (arsenate), and the frequency and types of induced malformations were evaluated. Using in situ transcription and antisense RNA (aRNA) amplification procedures (IST/aRNA), we attempted to correlate the teratogenic outcomes to specific alterations in the expression of a panel of developmentally regulated genes. Preliminary studies identified treatment concns. of arsenate and VPA that induced abnormal development in 95% of the surviving embryos. Among the F. heteroclitus embryos, the structural defects most commonly induced by these compds. were cardiac and neural tube malformations. The genetic expression profiles revealed a no. of genes whose expression levels were significantly altered by exposure to the test compds. Mol. anal. of F. heteroclitus embryonic development represents a novel, inexpensive approach to screen for potential teratogens, and identify genes whose expression patterns may be used as biomarkers, or indicators, of teratogenicity.

ST reproductive toxicity Fundulus genetics profiling

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(EMX-1; screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Wee-1; screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Fundulus heteroclitus
Teratogens
(screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Ribonucleic acids, messenger
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CRBP1 (cellular retinol-binding protein 1), screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CRBP2 (cellular retinol-binding protein 2), screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Sialoglycoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(N-CAM, gene for; screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PAX3, screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PLA2, screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-fox, screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cAMP-binding, screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

IT Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cadherins, N-CAD, gene for; screening for reproductive toxicity in

Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)
IT Corticosteroid receptors
Receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(glucocorticosteroid, screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(trk, screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)
IT Animal growth regulators
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.alpha.-transforming growth factors, screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)
IT Myosins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.beta.-, gene for; screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)
IT Animal growth regulators
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.beta.1-transforming growth factors, gene for; screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)
IT Animal growth regulators
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.beta.2-transforming growth factors, gene for; screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)
IT 9001-50-7, Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(gene for; screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)
IT 1069-66-5, Sodium valproate 7778-39-4, Arsenic acid
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)
IT 67763-97-7, Insulin-like growth factor 2 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor 130939-66-1, Neurotrophin-3
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(screening for reproductive toxicity in Fundulus heteroclitus by genetic expression profiling)

=> s l1 and insect?
133363 INSECT?
L3 289 L1 AND INSECT?

=> s l3 and pharmacol?
129944 PHARMACOL?
L4 6 L3 AND PHARMACOL?

=> d ti ab 1-6

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Polynucleotides encoding human and rat GALR3 galanin receptors and uses thereof to identify receptor-binding compounds
AB This invention provides an isolated galanin receptor protein sequence, vectors comprising isolated nucleic acid encoding a mammalian galanin receptor, cells comprising such vectors, nonhuman transgenic animals which express DNA encoding a normal or a mutant mammalian galanin receptor, as well as methods of detg. binding of compds. to mammalian galanin receptors. A novel rat galanin receptor, GALR3, with sequence homol. to rat GALR1 and GALR2 galanin receptors was cloned from hypothalamus mRNAs. Amino acid sequence anal. suggested the galanin receptor GALR3 is a member

of the G protein-coupled receptor family with seven putative transmembrane domains. Expression of GALR3 mRNA was detected in kidney, with lower levels of mRNAs detected in liver, brain, central nervous system, pancreas, and other peripheral tissues. The rat GALR3 receptor subtype peptide binding profile was distinct from GALR1 and GALR2 subtypes, suggesting the potential for design and discovery of subtype-selective compds. Genomic DNA encoding human GALR3 galanin receptor was cloned and sequence anal. and functional and **pharmacol**. characterization confirmed that it represents a novel subtype compared with human GALR1 and GALR2 subtypes. MRNA expression and **pharmacol**. data are consistent with a role for the GALR3 receptor in a range of physiol. and pathophysiol. functions including diabetes, pain, obesity, and eating disorders and suggest that the GALR3 receptor can be a target for the design of therapeutic compds.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Nematodes for screening of compounds with potential **pharmacological** activity
AB **Screening methods** are provided which use nematode worms, particularly but not exclusively Caenorhabditis elegans , which are adapted to be performed in a high-throughput format.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning and sequences of rat and human cDNA encoding galanin GALR3 receptors and their **pharmacological** profiles and therapeutic uses
AB This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a mammalian galanin receptor. An isolated galanin receptor protein, vectors comprising isolated nucleic acid encoding a mammalian galanin receptor, and cells comprising such vectors are provided. Using a combination of homol. and expression cloning strategies, cDNAs were isolated encoding novel human and rat galanin receptors, termed GALR3, that are distinct from the previously cloned GALR1 and GALR2 receptors. The rat GALR3 comprises 370 amino acid residues, whereas human GALR3 has two possible initiating Met residues yielding either 424 or 364 residues. These receptors provide a novel approach, through the use of heterologous expression systems, to develop subtype selective, high-affinity nonpeptide compds. that could serve as therapeutic agents for eating disorders, diabetes, pain, depression, ischemia, Alzheimer's disease, or neuroendocrine disorders. The distribution of mRNA encoding the rat GALR3 receptor in multiple central nervous system regions as well as other organs supports the notion that the rat GALR3 is involved in these disorders. The signal transduction pathway of GALR3 involves the stimulation of potassium currents in Xenopus oocytes. Peptide displacement assays indicate that the rat GALR3 receptor has a unique **pharmacol**. profile. The invention also provides antibodies directed to a mammalian galanin receptor, nucleic acid probes useful for detecting nucleic acid encoding a mammalian galanin receptor, antisense oligonucleotides complementary to unique sequences of nucleic acid encoding a mammalian galanin receptor, nonhuman transgenic animals which express DNA encoding a normal or a mutant mammalian galanin receptor, as well as methods of detg. binding of compds. to mammalian galanin receptors.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Methods of modifying feeding behavior, compounds useful in such methods, and DNA encoding a hypothalamic atypical neuropeptide Y/peptide YY receptor
AB The invention provides methods of modifying feeding behavior, including increasing or decreasing food consumption, e.g., in connection with treating obesity, bulimia or anorexia. These methods involve administration of compds. that are selective agonists or antagonists for the Y5 receptor. In addn., this invention provides an isolated nucleic acid mol. encoding a Y5 receptor, an isolated Y5 receptor protein, vectors comprising an isolated nucleic acid mol. encoding a Y5 receptor, cells

comprising such vectors, antibodies directed to the Y5 receptor, nucleic acid probes useful for detecting nucleic acid encoding Y5 receptors, antisense oligonucleotides complementary to any unique sequences of a nucleic acid mol. which encodes a Y5 receptor, and nonhuman transgenic animals which express DNA encoding a normal or a mutant Y5 receptor. Expression cloning isolated a novel Y-type receptor from a rat hypothalamic cDNA library, along with its **pharmacol**. characterization, in situ localization, and human and canine analogs. This newly cloned receptor subtype, referred to as the Y5 subtype, is linked to the "atypical Y1" feeding response. Neuropeptide Y-related peptides bound to and activated the Y5 receptor such a rank order of potency identical to that described for the feeding response, and the Y5 receptor was neg. coupled to cAMP accumulation. Thus, various synthetic, nonpeptidyl compds. which bind to the Y5 receptor and act as antagonists, may alter the subject's consumption of food and thereby modify the subject's feeding behavior.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Octopamine receptors and their recombinant expression in mammalian cells
AB The invention pertains to invertebrate octopamine receptor proteins, to polynucleotides encoding the receptors, to their recombinant expression in mammalian cells, and to drug **screening methods** for the development of specific human **pharmacol**. drugs and **insecticides** targeted for the octopamine receptor system. A Drosophila genomic library was screened using a human brain .beta.2-adrenergic receptor hybridization probe and a Drosophila head cDNA library was then probed with one of the isolated clones. One of 6 identical clones hybridizing with the probe at high stringency was sequenced. A 2.2 kilobase fragment (contg. most of the octopamine receptor cDNA) was excised, ligated with a synthetic oligonucleotide (contg. the 5' end of the receptor cDNA) into pSVL, and cotransfected with pMSVneo (contg. the selective marker for G418 resistance) into CHO-K1 cells. Receptor affinity studies suggest that the expressed Drosophila receptor was an octopamine type 1 receptor. The receptor sequence showed highest homol. with .alpha.2-adrenergic receptors. Drosophila chromosome and tissue localization studies were also performed.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The use of miracidia for the screening of compounds for activity against Fasciola hepatica
AB When F. hepatica miracidia were exposed to 0.001-1.0% solns. of fasciolicides, anthelmintics, protozoacides, antibiotics, **insecticides**, and schistosomicides, and the rate of miracidial mortality obsd. after 2, 20, and 30 min, the known fasciolicides were significantly more active against mircidia than the other agents tested. When used for screening of 650 miscellaneous compds. with unknown **pharmacol**. activity, the technique selected 26.8% as active. The test may be of potential use as a primary **screening method** for detection of fasciolicidal activity.

=> d all 2 6

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 133:317531 CA
TI Nematodes for screening of compounds with potential **pharmacological** activity
IN Verwaerde, Philippe; Platteeuw, Christ; Cuvillier, Gwladys; Bogaert, Thierry
PA Devgen N.V., Belg.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 137 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12Q001-02

ICS C12Q001-18; C12Q001-68
CC 1-1 (Pharmacology)
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000063427	A2	20001026	WO 2000-IB575	20000414
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	GB 2351151	A1	20001220	GB 2000-9358	20000414
	GB 2359358	A1	20010822	GB 2001-11712	20000414
	GB 2359359	A1	20010822	GB 2001-11713	20000414
	GB 2359360	A1	20010822	GB 2001-11783	20000414
	GB 2359361	A1	20010822	GB 2001-11787	20000414
PRAI	GB 1999-8670	A	19990415		
	US 1999-129596	P	19990415		
	GB 2000-9358	A3	20000414		

AB **Screening methods** are provided which use nematode worms, particularly but not exclusively Caenorhabditis elegans , which are adapted to be performed in a high-throughput format.

ST nematode drug screening; Caenorhabditis drug screening

IT Calmodulins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(GFP-calmodulin; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Gene
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Huntington's; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SERCA, gene; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Gene
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(age-related macular dystrophy; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Fluorescent substances
Luminescent substances
(and precursors; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ataxin, gene; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Fluorescence
(autofluorescence; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Gene
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(best macular dystrophy; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Intestine, disease
(constipation; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)

RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(daf-7; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Larva
(dauer larva; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Behavior
(defecation; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(egl-17; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Apparatus
(fluorescence-activated nematode scanning and sorting device; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Proteins, general, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fluorescent, marker; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Phospholambans
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(green fluorescent, GFP-calmodulin; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gut; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(her-1 P2; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Hermaphroditism
(hermaphroditic or male nematode; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Transgene
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(including toxic genes; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Ions
(intracellular; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(lin-31; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(mab-18; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT pH
(marker sensitive to change in; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Aequorins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(marker; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential

pharmacol. activity)
IT Metabolism
(metabolite intracellular level; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Behavior
(movement; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Sensors
(multi-well plate reader; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Invertebrate body covering
(muscle; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(myo-2; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Caenorhabditis briggsae
Caenorhabditis elegans
Color formers
Colored materials
Development, nonmammalian postembryonic
Digestive tract
Drug metabolism
Drug screening
Egg
Fluorometry
Genetic methods
Insecticides
Luminescence spectroscopy
Mutagenesis
Mutation
Nematode (Nematoda)
Pharmacodynamics
Spectrophotometry
(nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Diglycerides
Gene
Neurotransmitters
Nucleic acids
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Viscosity
(of medium; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Neuron
(pharyngeal; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Pharynx
(pumping rate; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(sarcolipin, gene; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Endoplasmic reticulum
(sarcoplasmic reticulum, SERCA, gene; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Second messenger system
(secondary messenger intracellular level; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(spe-T1; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Gene
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(tau; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(tissue-specific; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(tmy-1; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Transformation, genetic
(transgenic nematodes; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(unc-129; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(unc-17; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(unc-25; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(unc-43; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Gene
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(unc-53; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Muscle
(vulva and body wall; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Reproductive organ
(vulva, muscle; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.alpha.-synuclein, gene; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT 9000-83-3, ATPase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SERCA, gene; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT 60267-61-0, Ubiquitin

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(horseradish, marker; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT 596-09-8, Fluorescein diacetate 9001-45-0, .beta.-Glucuronidase 9001-78-9, Alkaline phosphatase 9014-00-0, Luciferase 9027-45-6, Acetohydroxyacid synthase 9031-11-2, .beta.-Galactosidase 9040-07-7, Chloramphenicol acetyltransferase 9073-60-3, .beta.-Lactamase 15548-60-4 71245-09-5, Nopaline synthase 74505-31-0, Octopine synthase 117464-70-7, BCECF-AM 124951-96-8, AMPPD 134869-03-7 148504-34-1, Calcein-AM
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(marker; nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT 67-68-5, DMSO, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 52-52-8, Cycloleucine 52-68-6, Metrifonate 57-41-0, Diphenylhydantoin 57-47-6, Physostigmine 60-57-1, Dieldrin 83-79-4, Rotenone 101-31-5, L-Hyoscyamine 124-87-8, Picrotoxin 303-49-1, Clomipramine 407-41-0, O-Phospho-L-serine 882-09-7, Clofibric acid 1225-56-5, Nordoxepin 1477-50-5, Indole-2-carboxylic acid 1668-19-5, Doxepin 2062-78-4, Pimozide 3040-38-8 3054-07-7, DL-2-Aminosuberic acid 4910-46-7, Spaglumic acid 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 19216-56-9, Prazosin 20862-11-7, N-Desisopropylpropranolol 21655-84-5, Harmane hydrochloride 23052-80-4, L-AP3 23052-81-5, L-AP4 24219-97-4, Mianserin 33978-72-2, YS-035 36112-95-5, Propranolol glycol 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 68506-86-5, Vigabatrin 70288-86-7, Ivermectin 78594-87-3, ZAPA 79055-67-7 79055-68-8, D-AP5 82900-57-0, BP554 93379-54-5, S-(-)-Atenolol 111872-98-1 112830-95-2, HU 210 119630-76-1 121050-04-2 133052-90-1, GF 109203X 140924-22-7 142326-59-8, L-701324 155512-37-1 169505-93-5, RS 17053 170984-70-0 182485-36-5 185259-85-2, GR 46611 302897-18-3, GBLD 345
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT 50-67-9, Serotonin, biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 60-92-4 104-14-3, Octopamine 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 9001-06-3, Chitinase 27121-73-9, Inositol triphosphate
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-43-4, Polyvinylpyrrolidine 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9012-36-6, Agarose 25322-68-3
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nematodes for screening of compds. with potential **pharmacol**. activity)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 85:15324 CA
TI The use of miracidia for the screening of compounds for activity against Fasciola hepatica
AU Stammers, B. M.

CS Vet. Res. Dep., May and Baker Ltd., Ongar/Essex, Engl.
SO Lab. Pract. (1976), 25(5), 316-18
CODEN: LABPA3
DT Journal
LA English
CC 5-4 (Agrochemicals)
AB When F. hepatica miracidia were exposed to 0.001-1.0% solns. of fasciolicides, anthelmintics, protozoacides, antibiotics, **insecticides**, and schistosomicides, and the rate of miracidial mortality obsd. after 2, 20, and 30 min, the known fasciolicides were significantly more active against mircidia than the other agents tested. When used for screening of 650 miscellaneous compds. with unknown **pharmacol**. activity, the technique selected 26.8% as active. The test may be of potential use as a primary **screening method** for detection of fasciolicidal activity.
ST miracidia Fasciola fasciolicide screening
IT Fasciola hepatica
(miracidia, in fasciolicide screening)
IT Anthelmintics
(screening of, Fasciola hepatica miracidia in)

=> s l1 and reptil?
3335 REPTIL?
L5 3 L1 AND REPTIL?

=> d ti ab 1-3

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI **Screening method** for receptors or ligands of host organisms using saliva of blood-feeding parasites
AB The invention relates to methods for the identification of novel receptors and/or novel ligands. The invention is based on the concept that parasites have developed a no. of biol.-active compds. in their saliva to cope with the defense mechanisms of the host organisms on which they feed and to manipulate the biol. functions of host mols. to their advantage. These saliva compds. can be used to identify novel mols. within the host systems. Furthermore, these saliva compds. can be used to elucidate the functions of mols. whose existence is already known. Fast-phase liq. chromatog. fraction 40 of tick salivary gland ext. from Dermacentor reticulatus adult females fed for 5 days had very strong IL-8 binding activity and that weak binding activity was shown by the other fractions tested.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI combinatorial **screening method** for isolation of therapeutic agents and utility of Trk kinase Ig2 domain for NGF mimetics
AB This invention relates to the use of a the Ig2 domain of Trk as a therapeutic agent and for screening purposes and rational design of NGF mimetics. TrkAIg2 is defined as including the TrkAIg-like sub-domain 2 together with the proline-rich region. Diagnositic test which detect elevated neurotrophin levels assocd. with peripheral inflammation, chronic inflammation, postherpetic neuralgia, interstitial cystitis, arthritis or shingles, idiopathic sensory urgency (ISU) are described. Methods for treatment of pain assocd. with increased neurotrophin levels are described. Alzheimers disease treatment is described by administering a neurotrophin analog. The crystal structure of TrkAIg2 which binds a neurotrophin is also described. In addn., a computer program which stores graphical 3-D representation of protein sequence homol. is also relayed. Methods for screening of neurite growth inhibitors are also described.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Overview of a workshop on **screening methods** for detecting potential (anti-) estrogenic/androgenic chemicals in wildlife
AB A review with 228 refs. The U.S. Congress has passed legislation

requiring the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to develop, validate, and implement screening tests for identifying potential endocrine-disrupting chems. within 3 yr. To aid in the identification of methods suitable for this purpose, the U.S. EPA, the Chem. Manufs. Assocn., and the World Wildlife Fund sponsored several workshops, including the present one, which dealt with wildlife species. This workshop was convened with 30 international scientists representing multiple disciplines in Mar. 1997 in Kansas City, Missouri, USA. Participants at the meeting identified methods in terms of their ability to indicate (anti-) estrogenic/androgenic effects, particularly in the context of developmental and reproductive processes. Data derived from structure-activity relationship models and in vitro test systems, although useful in certain contexts, cannot at present replace in vivo tests as the sole basis for screening. A consensus was reached that existing mammalian test methods (e.g., with rats or mice) generally are suitable as screens for assessing potential (anti-) estrogenic/androgenic effects in mammalian wildlife. However, due to factors such as among-class variation in receptor structure and endocrine function, it is uncertain if these mammalian assays would be of broad utility as screens for other classes of vertebrate wildlife. Existing full and partial life-cycle tests with some avian and fish species could successfully identify chems. causing endocrine disruption; however, these long-term tests are not suitable for routine screening. However, a no. of short-term tests with species from these two classes exist that could serve as effective screening tools for chems. inducing (anti-) estrogenic/androgenic effects. Existing methods suitable for identifying chems. with these mechanisms of action in **reptiles** and amphibians are limited, but in the future, tests with species from these classes may prove highly effective as screens. In the case of invertebrate species, too little is known at present about the biol. role of estrogens and androgens in reprodn. and development to recommend specific assays.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:52:57 ON 21 OCT 2001)

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 12:53:05 ON 21 OCT 2001
L1 7525 S SCREENING(W)(METHOD? OR ASSAY?)
L2 2 S L1 AND NON(W)MAMMALIAN?
L3 289 S L1 AND INSECT?
L4 6 S L3 AND PHARMACOL?
L5 3 S L1 AND REPTIL?

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